

quence of this case was simply inconceivable. We have all pitied a man without a country, but a man without a state is in a horrible situation. Not only can he not have those rights mentioned in the majority opinion, but in the minority opinion they pointed out that an infant on an enclave could not have a guardian, no adoption would be possible for the child or for adoptive parents on an enclave, they are not subject to lunacy proceedings, their wills may not be probated or letters issued.

Wrongful death acts are not applicable to them; workmen's compensation is not applicable. Ownership of their personal property left at death cannot legally be transmitted to their legatees or next of kin or to anyone at all, and so on through the list of personal privileges, rights and obligations, the remedies for which are provided for the residents of a state.

All of these things, and such things as, for example, death and birth certificates are now supposed to be signed by physicians in order to practice in Maryland.

At the Naval Academy hospital there are births and deaths at frequent intervals. The Navy doctors sign these certificates. Our Health Department has been good enough to issue Maryland birth and death certificates for them, but it really is not in accordance with the law.

On marriage certificates, we have been sentimental enough to allow midshipmen to go into the court house in Anne Arundel County, get a marriage certificate which can only be used in Anne Arundel County, then cross the line over into the federal enclave, because they are sentimental enough to want to be married in the Naval Academy chapel.

We have let them do that, and we have let them bring the marriage certificate back and record it as a valid Maryland marriage, but some day someone is liable to question some of these things which we have been allowing to happen as an accommodation and because we are sentimentalists and want everyone to have the right to get married where he wants to if it is any place close to Maryland.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm, the Chair has just seen a copy of the amendment to which you referred. If it is your purpose to offer that amendment, I think it would be worth while to have it distributed now. It may end some further questions.

DELEGATE STORM: I would appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the pages please distribute amendment C, "C" for Charlie?

Delegate Singer.

DELEGATE SINGER: I would like to ask Delegate Storm a further question along those lines.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm, will you respond to a question?

DELEGATE STORM: Yes.

DELEGATE SINGER: Was the case you cited the Supreme Court case Delegate Boyer referred to?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: No, that was a Maryland Court of Appeals case.

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Singer.

DELEGATE SINGER: Are not some of the rights mentioned in that case presently given to people who live on federal enclaves?

THE CHAIRMAN: Delegate Storm.

DELEGATE STORM: Yes, by act of Congress they have re-ceded to the State of Maryland a number of particular rights.

For example, the Buck Act gave back to the State of Maryland the right to levy state and local sales taxes and income taxes and the tax on motor fuels. The federal government also ceded back the right for workmen's compensation benefits to be collected by people injured in work on federal enclaves. They also ceded back the right for unemployment compensation which previously, without that ceding back, would have been denied.

They have also adopted what they call an assimilated crimes act which adopts Maryland criminal law as federal criminal law, as I understand it, in these federal enclaves.

To show you some of the complications that we will be guarding against in the future, there was a time when if a man murdered someone on a federal enclave, he went scott free, because the local state's attorney could not prosecute, since it happened on federal territory, and the federal attorneys could not prosecute because there were no federal laws against murder.

The Congress used to adopt at regular intervals an act or series of acts adopting local state criminal law, but it had been held and it was thought to be the law, that when the Congress adopted the local law,